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COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
First Quarter 2015

From March 2014 to March 2015, **employment** increased in 323 of the 342 largest U.S. counties (counties with 75,000 or more jobs in 2014), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Utah, Utah, had the largest percentage increase, with a gain of 6.7 percent over the year, compared with national job growth of 2.1 percent. Within Utah, the largest employment increase occurred in trade, transportation, and utilities, which gained 2,962 jobs over the year (8.9 percent). Atlantic, N.J., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment among the largest counties in the U.S. with a loss of 4.3 percent. County employment and wage data are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which produces detailed information on county employment and wages within 6 months after the end of each quarter.

The U.S. **average weekly wage** increased 2.1 percent over the year, growing to $1,048 in the first quarter of 2015. Olmsted, Minn., had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 11.7 percent. Within Olmsted, an average weekly wage gain of $243, or 18.6 percent, in education and health services made the largest contribution to the county's increase in average weekly wages. Snohomish, Wash., experienced the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 4.8 percent over the year.

Chart 1. Large counties ranked by percent increase in employment, March 2014-15 (U.S. average = 2.1 percent)

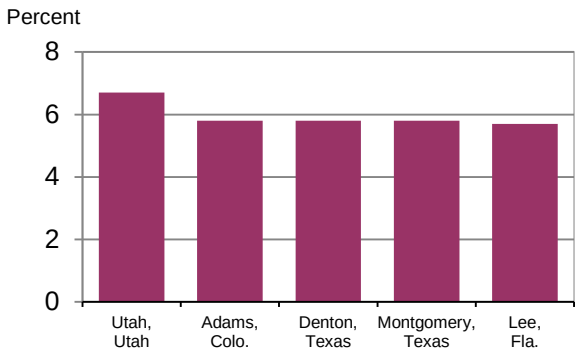


Chart 2. Large counties ranked by percent increase in average weekly wages, first quarter 2014-15 (U.S. average = 2.1 percent)

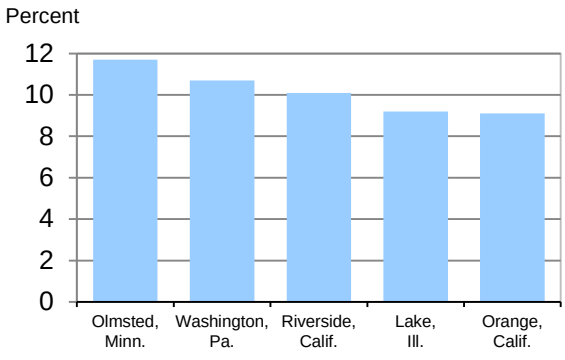


Table A. Large counties ranked by March 2015 employment, March 2014-15 employment increase, and March 2014-15 percent increase in employment

Employment in large counties					
March 2015 employment (thousands)		Increase in employment, March 2014-15 (thousands)		Percent increase in employment, March 2014-15	
United States	137,412.4	United States	2,872.7	United States	2.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,204.3	Los Angeles, Calif.	86.4	Utah, Utah	6.7
Cook, Ill.	2,470.3	Harris, Texas	66.6	Adams, Colo.	5.8
New York, N.Y.	2,346.5	New York, N.Y.	60.5	Denton, Texas	5.8
Harris, Texas	2,288.8	Dallas, Texas	56.6	Montgomery, Texas	5.8
Maricopa, Ariz.	1,803.5	Maricopa, Ariz.	52.0	Lee, Fla.	5.7
Dallas, Texas	1,570.9	King, Wash.	42.5	Chatham, Ga.	5.3
Orange, Calif.	1,501.2	Santa Clara, Calif.	38.5	Calcasieu, La.	5.3
San Diego, Calif.	1,352.1	Clark, Nev.	37.0	Clay, Mo.	5.3
King, Wash.	1,254.9	Orange, Calif.	36.4	Weld, Colo.	5.2
Miami-Dade, Fla.	1,074.6	Cook, Ill.	36.1	Collier, Fla.	5.2
				Williamson, Tenn.	5.2

Large County Employment

In March 2015, national employment was 137.4 million (as measured by the QCEW program). Over the year, employment increased 2.1 percent, or 2.9 million. In March 2015, the 342 U.S. counties with 75,000 or more jobs accounted for 72.3 percent of total U.S. employment and 78.6 percent of total wages. These 342 counties had a net job growth of 2.2 million over the year, accounting for 75.9 percent of the overall U.S. employment increase. (See chart 3.)

Utah, Utah, had the largest percentage increase in employment (6.7 percent) among the largest U.S. counties. The five counties with the largest increases in employment levels were Los Angeles, Calif.; Harris, Texas; New York, N.Y.; Dallas, Texas; and Maricopa, Ariz. These counties had a combined over-the-year employment gain of 322,100 jobs, which was 11.2 percent of the overall job increase for the U.S. (See table A.)

Employment declined in 17 of the largest counties from March 2014 to March 2015. Atlantic, N.J., had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-4.3 percent). Within Atlantic, leisure and hospitality had the largest decrease in employment, with a loss of 6,587 jobs (-15.9 percent). New London, Conn., had the second largest percentage decrease in employment, followed by Cumberland, N.C.; Broome, N.Y.; and Lafayette, La. (See table 1.)

Table B. Large counties ranked by first quarter 2015 average weekly wages, first quarter 2014-15 increase in average weekly wages, and first quarter 2014-15 percent increase in average weekly wages

Average weekly wage in large counties					
Average weekly wage, first quarter 2015		Increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2014-15		Percent increase in average weekly wage, first quarter 2014-15	
United States	$1,048	United States	$22	United States	2.1
New York, N.Y.	$2,847	Lake, Ill.	$134	Olmsted, Minn.	11.7
Santa Clara, Calif.	2,203	Olmsted, Minn.	120	Washington, Pa.	10.7
Somerset, N.J.	2,080	Washington, Pa.	118	Riverside, Calif.	10.1
San Francisco, Calif.	2,070	San Francisco, Calif.	115	Lake, Ill.	9.2
San Mateo, Calif.	2,066	Morris, N.J.	112	Orange, Calif.	9.1
Fairfield, Conn.	1,938	Santa Clara, Calif.	111	Weld, Colo.	7.5
Suffolk, Mass.	1,909	Orange, Calif.	102	Bristol, Mass.	7.4
Washington, D.C.	1,764	Williamson, Tenn.	82	Jefferson, Ala.	7.1
Morris, N.J.	1,755	Riverside, Calif.	79	Williamson, Tenn.	6.9
Arlington, Va.	1,732	Middlesex, Mass.	77	Ottawa, Mich.	6.8
				Morris, N.J.	6.8

Large County Average Weekly Wages

Average weekly wages for the nation increased to $1,048, a 2.1 percent increase, during the year ending in the first quarter of 2015. Among the 342 largest counties, 297 had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages. (See chart 4.) Olmsted, Minn., had the largest percentage wage increase among the largest U.S. counties (11.7 percent).

Of the 342 largest counties, 39 experienced over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. Snohomish, Wash., had the largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, with a loss of 4.8 percent. Within Snohomish, manufacturing had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage decrease. Within this industry, average weekly wages declined by $290 (-13.4 percent) over the year. Chester, Pa., had the second largest percentage decrease in average weekly wages, followed by Williamson, Texas; Saginaw, Mich.; and Palm Beach, Fla. (See table 1.)

Ten Largest U.S. Counties

All of the 10 largest counties had over-the-year percentage increases in **employment** in March 2015. Dallas, Texas, had the largest gain (3.7 percent). Within Dallas, professional and business services had the largest over-the-year employment level increase among all private industry groups with a gain of 16,702 jobs, or 5.5 percent. Cook, Ill., had the smallest percentage increase in employment (1.5 percent) among the 10 largest counties. (See table 2.)

Average weekly wages increased over the year in 9 of the 10 largest U.S. counties. Orange, Calif., experienced the largest percentage gain in average weekly wages (9.1 percent). Within Orange, professional and business services had the largest impact on the county's average weekly wage growth. Within this industry, average weekly wages increased by $373, or 27.6 percent, over the year. New

York, N.Y., had the only decrease in average weekly wages (-1.3 percent) among the 10 largest counties.

For More Information

The tables and charts included in this release contain data for the nation and for the 342 U.S. counties with annual average employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2014. March 2015 employment and 2015 first quarter average weekly wages for all states are provided in table 3 of this release.

The employment and wage data by county are compiled under the QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.5 million employer reports cover 137.4 million full- and part-time workers. The QCEW program provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry. Data for the first quarter of 2015 will be available electronically later at www.bls.gov/cew/. For additional information about the quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note. Additional information about the QCEW data may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6567.

Several BLS regional offices are issuing QCEW news releases targeted to local data users. For links to these releases, see www.bls.gov/cew/cewregional.htm.

The County Employment and Wages release for second quarter 2015 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, December 17, 2015.

County Changes for the 2015 County Employment and Wages News Releases

Counties with annual average employment of 75,000 or more in 2014 are included in this release and will be included in future 2015 releases. Three counties have been added to the publication tables: Butte, Calif.; Hall, Ga.; and Ector, Texas.

Technical Note

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The summaries are a result of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI. QCEW data in this release are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System. Data for 2015 are preliminary and subject to revision.

For purposes of this release, large counties are defined as having employment levels of 75,000 or greater. In addition, data for San Juan, Puerto Rico, are provided, but not used in calculating U.S. averages, rankings, or in the analysis in the text. Each year, these large counties are selected on the basis of the preliminary annual average of employment for the previous year. The 343 counties presented in this release were derived using 2014 preliminary annual averages of employment. For 2015 data, three counties have been added to the publication tables: Butte, Calif.; Hall, Ga.; and Ector, Texas. These counties will be included in all 2015 quarterly releases. The counties in table 2 are selected and sorted each year based on the annual average employment from the preceding year.

Summary of Major Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES Employment Measures

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	· Count of UI administrative records submitted by 9.5 million establishments in first quarter of 2015	· Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 7.5 million private-sector employers	· Sample survey: 588,000 establishments
Coverage	· UI and UCFE coverage, including all employers subject to state and federal UI laws	· UI coverage, excluding government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: · UI coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed workers · Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	· Quarterly – 6 months after the end of each quarter	· Quarterly – 8 months after the end of each quarter	· Monthly – Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	· Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	· Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	· Uses UI file as a sampling frame and to annually realign sample-based estimates to population counts (benchmarking)
Principal products	· Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry	· Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level by NAICS supersectors and by size of firm, and at the state private-sector total level · Future expansions will include data with greater industry detail and data at the county and MSA level	· Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry
Principal uses	· Major uses include: – Detailed locality data – Periodic universe counts for benchmarking sample survey estimates – Sample frame for BLS establishment surveys	· Major uses include: – Business cycle analysis – Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contractions – Analysis of employment expansion and contraction by size of firm	· Major uses include: – Principal national economic indicator – Official time series for employment change measures – Input into other major economic indicators
Program Web sites	· www.bls.gov/cew/	· www.bls.gov/bdm/	· www.bls.gov/ces/

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt of UI data over time and ongoing review and editing. The individual states determine their data release timetables.

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures—QCEW, Business Employment Dynamics (BED), and Current Employment Statistics (CES)—makes use of the quarterly UI employment reports in producing data; however, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

Differences in coverage and estimation methods can result in somewhat different measures of employment change over time. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table.

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SWAs by employers. For federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, employment and wage data are compiled from quarterly reports submitted by four major federal payroll processing centers on behalf of all federal agencies, with the exception of a few agencies which still report directly to the individual SWA. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. QCEW employment and wage data are derived from microdata summaries of 9.4 million employer reports of employment and wages submitted by states to the BLS in 2014. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and has been basically comparable from state to state since 1978, when the 1976 amendments to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act became effective, expanding coverage to include most state and local government employees. In 2014, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 136.6 million jobs. The estimated 131.8 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represented 96.3 percent of civilian wage and salary employment. Covered workers received $7.017 trillion in pay, representing 93.8 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 40.5 percent of the gross domestic product.

Major exclusions from UI coverage include self-employed workers, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

State and federal UI laws change periodically. These changes may have an impact on the employment and wages reported by employers covered under the UI program. Coverage changes may affect the over-the-year comparisons presented in this news release.

Concepts and methodology

Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported, including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacations and part-time workers also are included.

Average weekly wage values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels (all employees, as described above) and dividing the result by 13, for the 13 weeks in the quarter. These calculations are made using unrounded employment and wage values. The average wage values that can be calculated using rounded data from the BLS database may differ from the averages reported. Included in the quarterly wage data are non-wage cash payments such as bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans and stock options. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may reflect fluctuations in average monthly employment and/or total quarterly wages between the current quarter and prior year levels.

Average weekly wages are affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations and the incidence of pay periods within a quarter. For instance, the average weekly wage of the workforce could increase significantly when there is a large decline in the number of employees that had been receiving below-average wages. Wages may include payments to workers not present in the employment counts because they did not work during the pay period including the 12th of the month. When comparing average weekly wage levels between industries, states, or quarters, these factors should be taken into consideration.

Wages measured by QCEW may be subject to periodic and sometimes large fluctuations. This variability may be due to calendar effects resulting from some quarters having more pay dates than others. The effect is most visible in counties with a dominant employer. In particular, this effect has been observed in counties where government employers represent a large fraction of overall employment. Similar calendar effects can result from private sector pay practices. However, these effects are typically less pronounced for two reasons: employment is less concentrated in a single private employer, and private employers use a variety of pay period types (weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly).

For example, the effect on over-the-year pay comparisons can be pronounced in federal government due to the uniform nature of federal payroll processing. Most federal employees are paid on a biweekly pay schedule. As a result, in some quarters federal wages include six pay dates, while in other quarters there are seven pay dates. Over-the-year comparisons of average weekly wages may also reflect this calendar effect. Growth in average weekly wages may be attributed, in part, to a comparison of quarterly wages for the current year, which include seven pay dates, with year-ago wages that reflect only six pay dates. An opposite effect will occur when wages in the current quarter reflecting six pay dates are compared with year-ago wages for a quarter including seven pay dates.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, states verify with employers and update, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from this process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the

year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records and reflect the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes. For example, economic change would come from a firm relocating into the county; administrative change would come from a company correcting its county designation.

The over-the-year changes of employment and wages presented in this release have been adjusted to account for most of the administrative corrections made to the underlying establishment reports. This is done by modifying the prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year changes. Percent changes are calculated using an adjusted version of the final 2014 quarterly data as the base data. The adjusted prior-year levels used to calculate the over-the-year percent change in employment and wages are not published. These adjusted prior-year levels do not match the unadjusted data maintained on the BLS Web site. Over-the-year change calculations based on data from the Web site, or from data published in prior BLS news releases, may differ substantially from the over-the-year changes presented in this news release.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in this release account for most of the administrative changes—those occurring when employers update the industry, location, and ownership information of their establishments. The most common adjustments for administrative change are the result of updated information about the county location of individual establishments. Included in these adjustments are administrative changes involving the classification of establishments that were previously reported in the unknown or statewide county or unknown industry categories. Adjusted data account for improvements in reporting employment and wages for individual and multi-unit establishments. To accomplish this, adjustments were implemented to account for: administrative changes caused by multi-unit employers who start reporting for each individual establishment rather than as a single entity (first quarter of 2008); selected large administrative changes in employment and wages (second quarter of 2011); and state verified improvements in reporting of employment and wages (third quarter of 2014). These adjustments allow QCEW to include county employment and wage growth rates in this news release that would otherwise not meet publication standards.

The adjusted data used to calculate the over-the-year change measures presented in any County Employment and Wages news release are valid for comparisons between the starting and ending points (a 12-month period) used in that particular release. Comparisons may not be valid for any time period other than the one featured in a release even if the changes were calculated using adjusted data.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBS) as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, after approval by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Section 5131 of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 and the Computer Security Act of 1987, Public Law 104-106. Areas shown as counties include those designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions and, in Alaska, those designated as census areas where counties have not been created. County data also are presented for the New England states for comparative purposes even though townships are the more common designation used in New England (and New Jersey). The regions referred to in this release are defined as census regions.

Additional statistics and other information

Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2013 edition of this publication, which was published in September 2014, contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2014 version of this news release. Tables and additional content from *Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2013* are now available online at http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn13.htm. The 2014 edition of *Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online* will be available in September 2015.

News releases on quarterly measures of gross job flows also are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover (Business Employment Dynamics), telephone (202) 691-6467; (http://www.bls.gov/bdm/); (e-mail: BDMInfo@bls.gov).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, first quarter 2015

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change
United States[4]	9,531.3	137,412.4	2.1	-	$1,048	2.1	-
Jefferson, AL	17.6	335.5	0.3	309	1,066	7.1	8
Madison, AL	9.1	183.8	1.9	165	1,052	0.2	292
Mobile, AL	9.6	166.9	1.1	243	834	1.8	162
Montgomery, AL	6.3	128.0	0.6	290	801	1.5	195
Shelby, AL	5.4	82.3	2.4	135	991	2.5	108
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.3	90.8	3.7	45	795	-0.5	314
Anchorage Borough, AK	8.3	151.6	0.7	282	1,105	3.0	67
Maricopa, AZ	94.7	1,803.5	3.0	90	986	0.9	256
Pima, AZ	18.9	355.6	0.8	267	820	0.0	298
Benton, AR	5.9	107.0	3.7	45	1,302	0.0	298
Pulaski, AR	14.4	242.3	0.2	314	890	0.9	256
Washington, AR	5.7	98.6	3.8	40	775	-0.4	310
Alameda, CA	58.3	719.4	3.4	64	1,336	2.8	81
Butte, CA	7.9	76.9	2.8	103	726	5.4	17
Contra Costa, CA	30.3	341.1	1.7	186	1,296	3.5	48
Fresno, CA	31.6	355.1	2.9	97	771	2.1	133
Kern, CA	17.4	295.9	1.1	243	871	0.8	266
Los Angeles, CA	448.7	4,204.3	2.1	155	1,120	2.6	96
Marin, CA	12.1	110.5	2.1	155	1,241	4.5	29
Monterey, CA	13.0	168.3	3.0	90	850	1.8	162
Orange, CA	110.2	1,501.2	2.5	127	1,221	9.1	5
Placer, CA	11.7	145.6	3.6	52	990	4.0	38
Riverside, CA	55.0	648.7	3.8	40	861	10.1	3
Sacramento, CA	53.5	618.6	3.4	64	1,106	2.6	96
San Bernardino, CA	52.8	675.7	4.0	31	811	2.0	142
San Diego, CA	102.6	1,352.1	2.5	127	1,130	0.2	292
San Francisco, CA	58.3	660.1	4.6	15	2,070	5.9	15
San Joaquin, CA	16.9	224.7	4.1	29	818	2.4	114
San Luis Obispo, CA	9.9	113.4	3.2	76	806	2.9	76
San Mateo, CA	26.6	375.8	4.6	15	2,066	-0.2	307
Santa Barbara, CA	14.7	192.4	1.3	223	936	3.0	67
Santa Clara, CA	67.2	1,001.6	4.0	31	2,203	5.3	20
Santa Cruz, CA	9.3	95.9	3.4	64	857	2.1	133
Solano, CA	10.4	128.6	2.8	103	1,051	1.6	185
Sonoma, CA	19.1	193.5	2.6	119	925	6.2	13
Stanislaus, CA	14.6	174.3	3.1	83	830	3.1	62
Tulare, CA	9.3	149.2	1.9	165	687	5.0	23
Ventura, CA	25.2	317.8	0.7	282	1,039	-1.8	337
Yolo, CA	6.3	94.2	3.5	58	1,015	0.2	292
Adams, CO	9.8	188.3	5.8	2	930	1.8	162
Arapahoe, CO	20.4	310.2	3.2	76	1,256	0.6	279
Boulder, CO	14.0	170.9	2.9	97	1,196	3.0	67
Denver, CO	29.0	470.6	4.7	14	1,350	1.7	175
Douglas, CO	10.8	109.1	3.9	37	1,205	5.0	23
El Paso, CO	17.7	250.5	2.6	119	892	1.8	162
Jefferson, CO	18.7	223.5	3.2	76	1,020	2.6	96
Larimer, CO	11.0	143.0	4.0	31	906	5.3	20
Weld, CO	6.5	101.8	5.2	9	932	7.5	6
Fairfield, CT	34.3	415.4	1.4	214	1,938	0.8	266
Hartford, CT	26.7	499.6	1.1	243	1,407	1.8	162

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, first quarter 2015 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change
New Haven, CT	23.2	356.4	0.6	290	$1,032	0.4	286
New London, CT	7.1	118.1	-1.4	341	1,037	1.4	210
New Castle, DE	18.7	280.6	3.0	90	1,272	-1.2	330
Washington, DC	37.0	732.6	1.4	214	1,764	3.2	58
Alachua, FL	6.9	122.5	2.3	142	804	2.6	96
Brevard, FL	15.2	194.7	2.5	127	856	0.9	256
Broward, FL	68.1	756.7	2.8	103	922	1.3	223
Collier, FL	13.1	140.2	5.2	9	828	0.4	286
Duval, FL	28.3	466.2	3.0	90	992	1.1	239
Escambia, FL	8.2	124.8	1.9	165	771	4.3	34
Hillsborough, FL	40.4	639.6	3.1	83	973	1.9	150
Lake, FL	7.9	89.7	4.4	19	649	1.4	210
Lee, FL	20.6	241.2	5.7	5	762	1.9	150
Leon, FL	8.5	142.8	1.5	210	774	0.7	274
Manatee, FL	10.2	116.4	4.4	19	725	2.1	133
Marion, FL	8.3	96.9	3.7	45	664	1.2	235
Miami-Dade, FL	96.4	1,074.6	3.3	73	982	3.4	54
Okaloosa, FL	6.3	79.0	0.7	282	814	3.3	55
Orange, FL	39.5	754.1	3.4	64	891	2.1	133
Osceola, FL	6.3	84.0	3.8	40	671	-1.5	334
Palm Beach, FL	53.8	566.5	4.0	31	991	-2.0	338
Pasco, FL	10.6	108.6	4.6	15	658	1.4	210
Pinellas, FL	32.1	407.1	3.1	83	865	2.5	108
Polk, FL	12.9	204.6	2.3	142	735	1.0	245
Sarasota, FL	15.5	160.4	4.5	18	796	0.8	266
Seminole, FL	14.5	170.7	3.3	73	826	2.5	108
Volusia, FL	13.9	161.6	2.7	112	691	1.0	245
Bibb, GA	4.5	82.6	1.4	214	775	0.8	266
Chatham, GA	8.3	143.5	5.3	6	852	1.5	195
Clayton, GA	4.4	115.9	4.0	31	976	1.7	175
Cobb, GA	22.9	330.1	2.4	135	1,137	3.2	58
DeKalb, GA	19.1	286.9	1.9	165	1,066	0.4	286
Fulton, GA	45.3	781.8	4.2	26	1,506	0.7	274
Gwinnett, GA	25.8	332.9	3.7	45	996	0.5	282
Hall, GA	4.5	78.0	4.0	31	824	2.7	88
Muscogee, GA	4.8	94.0	-0.1	326	823	2.6	96
Richmond, GA	4.7	105.0	3.0	90	825	3.1	62
Honolulu, HI	24.9	461.9	1.1	243	918	2.8	81
Ada, ID	13.9	212.7	2.1	155	873	2.0	142
Champaign, IL	4.5	88.5	0.6	290	852	2.3	119
Cook, IL	161.8	2,470.3	1.5	210	1,280	2.2	127
DuPage, IL	39.6	592.4	0.8	267	1,202	1.3	223
Kane, IL	14.2	201.2	0.3	309	856	1.3	223
Lake, IL	23.5	320.7	0.4	306	1,585	9.2	4
McHenry, IL	9.1	93.0	-0.2	328	808	-0.4	310
McLean, IL	4.0	84.1	0.6	290	1,033	-1.1	327
Madison, IL	6.3	96.0	0.8	267	803	1.0	245
Peoria, IL	4.9	99.2	-0.4	332	988	2.6	96
St. Clair, IL	5.8	92.1	1.1	243	766	0.7	274
Sangamon, IL	5.5	126.8	0.4	306	1,001	0.5	282

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, first quarter 2015 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change
Will, IL	16.7	214.7	1.0	254	$859	-0.7	318
Winnebago, IL	7.0	124.3	0.5	303	848	2.3	119
Allen, IN	8.8	177.9	2.2	150	841	1.1	239
Elkhart, IN	4.7	122.3	3.6	52	834	3.0	67
Hamilton, IN	8.9	128.0	3.9	37	1,027	0.9	256
Lake, IN	10.3	183.9	0.2	314	890	3.6	45
Marion, IN	23.5	575.0	1.9	165	1,071	0.8	266
St. Joseph, IN	5.8	117.6	1.7	186	790	2.1	133
Tippecanoe, IN	3.3	81.4	2.7	112	867	4.8	26
Vanderburgh, IN	4.7	105.2	1.1	243	822	2.2	127
Black Hawk, IA	3.8	74.1	-0.6	335	815	-1.5	334
Johnson, IA	4.0	81.0	0.8	267	897	2.7	88
Linn, IA	6.6	127.8	1.4	214	1,003	4.8	26
Polk, IA	16.5	281.9	0.8	267	1,073	2.7	88
Scott, IA	5.5	89.0	1.7	186	793	1.5	195
Johnson, KS	21.9	329.2	2.8	103	1,087	1.6	185
Sedgwick, KS	12.5	246.3	1.4	214	910	0.7	274
Shawnee, KS	4.8	96.0	0.0	324	817	0.0	298
Wyandotte, KS	3.3	87.6	2.6	119	969	3.2	58
Boone, KY	4.2	79.1	3.0	90	833	1.3	223
Fayette, KY	10.5	184.9	2.7	112	883	1.6	185
Jefferson, KY	24.6	442.3	2.5	127	1,016	2.3	119
Caddo, LA	7.2	115.3	0.7	282	794	1.5	195
Calcasieu, LA	4.9	91.6	5.3	6	858	0.2	292
East Baton Rouge, LA	14.5	268.2	2.2	150	942	3.1	62
Jefferson, LA	13.5	194.5	0.6	290	887	1.3	223
Lafayette, LA	9.2	139.7	-0.9	338	952	-0.5	314
Orleans, LA	11.8	189.4	2.7	112	1,004	3.0	67
St. Tammany, LA	7.6	84.1	3.5	58	871	2.6	96
Cumberland, ME	12.9	169.6	1.1	243	924	1.3	223
Anne Arundel, MD	14.5	253.2	1.1	243	1,077	1.8	162
Baltimore, MD	21.2	367.1	0.9	260	999	1.5	195
Frederick, MD	6.2	96.2	1.6	199	954	-0.7	318
Harford, MD	5.6	87.9	0.8	267	936	2.0	142
Howard, MD	9.4	158.2	0.6	290	1,248	1.1	239
Montgomery, MD	32.6	454.0	0.9	260	1,407	2.9	76
Prince George's, MD	15.8	302.5	1.0	254	1,040	3.3	55
Baltimore City, MD	13.7	329.1	1.6	199	1,240	3.7	41
Barnstable, MA	9.2	82.8	0.3	309	840	1.1	239
Bristol, MA	16.8	214.2	0.1	320	939	7.4	7
Essex, MA	23.2	311.5	1.5	210	1,057	1.0	245
Hampden, MA	16.9	199.2	1.2	234	921	-0.4	310
Middlesex, MA	52.4	857.2	2.4	135	1,627	5.0	23
Norfolk, MA	24.4	332.6	0.9	260	1,170	1.5	195
Plymouth, MA	14.9	180.2	0.9	260	904	1.5	195
Suffolk, MA	26.6	626.0	2.2	150	1,909	2.8	81
Worcester, MA	23.3	329.4	1.9	165	986	0.8	266
Genesee, MI	6.9	131.1	-0.2	328	822	4.2	37
Ingham, MI	6.0	144.7	-0.2	328	943	1.8	162
Kalamazoo, MI	5.1	113.2	1.2	234	954	2.9	76

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, first quarter 2015 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change
Kent, MI	13.9	364.3	3.1	83	$879	1.3	223
Macomb, MI	17.2	307.9	1.6	199	1,001	1.5	195
Oakland, MI	38.2	688.9	1.4	214	1,147	3.5	48
Ottawa, MI	5.5	115.2	2.8	103	835	6.8	10
Saginaw, MI	4.0	82.1	0.6	290	787	-2.4	339
Washtenaw, MI	8.1	201.7	1.8	177	1,033	3.7	41
Wayne, MI	30.3	692.5	1.2	234	1,141	1.2	235
Anoka, MN	6.9	116.4	1.7	186	914	3.5	48
Dakota, MN	9.7	180.1	2.3	142	1,013	1.9	150
Hennepin, MN	40.6	868.0	2.2	150	1,385	4.4	31
Olmsted, MN	3.4	91.4	0.5	303	1,148	11.7	1
Ramsey, MN	13.3	321.1	1.3	223	1,259	5.4	17
St. Louis, MN	5.3	95.6	1.6	199	830	2.3	119
Stearns, MN	4.3	82.7	1.9	165	795	5.4	17
Washington, MN	5.4	75.8	2.0	163	870	3.8	39
Harrison, MS	4.4	82.1	0.3	309	723	2.3	119
Hinds, MS	5.9	119.8	1.0	254	844	1.0	245
Boone, MO	4.8	90.1	1.6	199	771	3.1	62
Clay, MO	5.4	95.0	5.3	6	886	1.7	175
Greene, MO	8.4	159.3	1.8	177	750	1.8	162
Jackson, MO	20.4	354.4	1.7	186	1,007	1.3	223
St. Charles, MO	8.8	136.5	3.7	45	848	2.8	81
St. Louis, MO	35.0	580.5	1.3	223	1,099	2.6	96
St. Louis City, MO	11.9	221.2	1.8	177	1,175	0.8	266
Yellowstone, MT	6.4	79.3	3.2	76	836	1.6	185
Douglas, NE	18.4	326.6	1.3	223	960	2.7	88
Lancaster, NE	9.9	163.4	1.6	199	797	2.6	96
Clark, NV	53.1	898.1	4.3	22	853	-0.4	310
Washoe, NV	14.2	196.7	3.4	64	850	-0.7	318
Hillsborough, NH	12.1	194.0	1.7	186	1,070	-1.4	332
Rockingham, NH	10.6	138.3	1.9	165	983	3.7	41
Atlantic, NJ	6.6	120.9	-4.3	342	831	2.6	96
Bergen, NJ	32.8	435.1	1.0	254	1,226	-0.2	307
Burlington, NJ	11.1	192.8	1.3	223	1,056	1.6	185
Camden, NJ	11.9	197.5	2.5	127	946	1.0	245
Essex, NJ	20.4	334.2	0.6	290	1,359	1.4	210
Gloucester, NJ	6.2	100.7	2.3	142	849	1.0	245
Hudson, NJ	14.3	242.2	3.5	58	1,548	-0.9	323
Mercer, NJ	11.0	234.9	2.6	119	1,521	3.5	48
Middlesex, NJ	22.0	393.6	0.4	306	1,334	2.5	108
Monmouth, NJ	20.0	244.0	1.3	223	992	-0.9	323
Morris, NJ	17.0	278.7	0.8	267	1,755	6.8	10
Ocean, NJ	12.8	152.5	1.7	186	790	1.2	235
Passaic, NJ	12.3	163.8	0.0	324	971	1.8	162
Somerset, NJ	10.1	178.9	1.8	177	2,080	0.6	279
Union, NJ	14.3	218.1	1.0	254	1,327	4.4	31
Bernalillo, NM	18.0	313.2	0.9	260	844	1.1	239
Albany, NY	10.3	227.6	2.1	155	1,007	0.0	298
Bronx, NY	18.4	297.6	3.2	76	901	0.9	256
Broome, NY	4.6	85.8	-1.0	339	759	1.7	175

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, first quarter 2015 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change
Dutchess, NY	8.4	108.5	0.9	260	$961	1.7	175
Erie, NY	24.5	453.3	0.6	290	885	1.3	223
Kings, NY	59.3	649.7	4.3	22	818	3.3	55
Monroe, NY	18.6	373.6	0.1	320	935	1.0	245
Nassau, NY	53.5	605.0	1.2	234	1,103	1.4	210
New York, NY	129.0	2,346.5	2.6	119	2,847	-1.3	331
Oneida, NY	5.4	101.8	0.6	290	763	1.6	185
Onondaga, NY	13.0	238.2	0.1	320	895	-1.5	334
Orange, NY	10.2	137.0	1.9	165	805	1.0	245
Queens, NY	50.9	621.3	3.5	58	936	1.4	210
Richmond, NY	9.7	111.3	2.1	155	825	0.9	256
Rockland, NY	10.4	116.0	2.7	112	1,012	-1.4	332
Saratoga, NY	5.9	80.6	2.5	127	882	1.5	195
Suffolk, NY	52.0	624.0	0.7	282	1,048	2.4	114
Westchester, NY	36.5	411.8	1.6	199	1,419	-1.1	327
Buncombe, NC	8.5	121.5	3.5	58	728	-0.1	304
Catawba, NC	4.3	82.1	1.7	186	761	4.8	26
Cumberland, NC	6.2	116.0	-1.3	340	741	1.4	210
Durham, NC	7.8	189.3	2.8	103	1,369	2.2	127
Forsyth, NC	9.3	179.0	1.8	177	1,017	-0.8	322
Guilford, NC	14.2	273.0	2.4	135	901	1.6	185
Mecklenburg, NC	34.7	627.7	4.3	22	1,397	1.2	235
New Hanover, NC	7.6	103.4	3.6	52	782	1.0	245
Wake, NC	31.4	500.0	3.7	45	1,039	1.5	195
Cass, ND	6.8	113.6	2.8	103	914	5.3	20
Butler, OH	7.5	141.6	1.4	214	909	3.6	45
Cuyahoga, OH	35.5	699.7	0.3	309	1,071	1.8	162
Delaware, OH	4.8	81.2	0.2	314	1,107	-0.5	314
Franklin, OH	30.3	703.4	2.5	127	1,045	1.9	150
Hamilton, OH	23.1	495.3	1.3	223	1,122	0.6	279
Lake, OH	6.3	92.9	0.7	282	829	1.0	245
Lorain, OH	6.0	94.1	0.7	282	809	0.7	274
Lucas, OH	10.0	202.8	0.8	267	887	2.1	133
Mahoning, OH	5.8	96.4	0.7	282	698	2.2	127
Montgomery, OH	11.9	244.7	1.6	199	858	0.4	286
Stark, OH	8.6	155.4	0.8	267	759	1.3	223
Summit, OH	14.1	259.4	1.2	234	938	1.5	195
Warren, OH	4.6	83.9	2.0	163	873	1.7	175
Cleveland, OK	5.4	80.4	1.7	186	702	1.4	210
Oklahoma, OK	26.9	446.7	1.8	177	1,005	3.6	45
Tulsa, OK	21.7	347.5	2.3	142	980	0.9	256
Clackamas, OR	13.8	147.8	2.7	112	914	3.5	48
Jackson, OR	6.9	80.3	3.4	64	744	1.8	162
Lane, OR	11.5	144.0	2.5	127	760	2.6	96
Marion, OR	9.9	140.8	4.2	26	770	2.1	133
Multnomah, OR	31.8	472.3	3.4	64	1,026	1.5	195
Washington, OR	17.9	270.5	3.6	52	1,278	6.0	14
Allegheny, PA	35.5	675.6	0.1	320	1,200	6.3	12
Berks, PA	8.9	167.1	1.4	214	881	1.5	195
Bucks, PA	19.7	250.0	1.2	234	930	1.1	239

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, first quarter 2015 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change
Butler, PA	5.0	83.3	-0.6	335	$919	1.9	150
Chester, PA	15.2	240.1	0.6	290	1,363	-4.0	341
Cumberland, PA	6.2	127.7	2.4	135	908	-0.5	314
Dauphin, PA	7.4	173.7	0.6	290	1,036	0.0	298
Delaware, PA	13.9	215.4	0.8	267	1,143	1.9	150
Erie, PA	7.2	122.6	1.0	254	770	1.4	210
Lackawanna, PA	5.8	95.8	-0.1	326	752	1.3	223
Lancaster, PA	13.1	224.3	1.9	165	818	1.9	150
Lehigh, PA	8.5	178.7	1.1	243	1,006	2.9	76
Luzerne, PA	7.5	139.9	0.8	267	783	1.4	210
Montgomery, PA	27.3	468.0	0.8	267	1,387	3.0	67
Northampton, PA	6.6	105.8	1.3	223	882	1.4	210
Philadelphia, PA	35.0	646.1	1.6	199	1,214	2.4	114
Washington, PA	5.4	86.3	1.5	210	1,219	10.7	2
Westmoreland, PA	9.3	129.5	0.2	314	785	1.3	223
York, PA	9.0	171.5	0.8	267	854	1.4	210
Providence, RI	17.4	276.1	1.3	223	1,077	1.9	150
Charleston, SC	13.2	230.2	3.1	83	880	1.5	195
Greenville, SC	13.2	252.2	2.8	103	858	0.5	282
Horry, SC	8.2	113.6	3.3	73	583	2.1	133
Lexington, SC	6.2	110.4	3.4	64	748	3.2	58
Richland, SC	9.6	210.8	1.1	243	862	1.4	210
Spartanburg, SC	6.0	125.9	2.1	155	834	2.3	119
York, SC	5.2	83.6	3.1	83	800	3.0	67
Minnehaha, SD	6.9	121.0	2.1	155	872	2.1	133
Davidson, TN	20.5	444.7	2.9	97	1,085	2.6	96
Hamilton, TN	9.1	189.2	2.3	142	880	2.0	142
Knox, TN	11.6	228.0	2.6	119	858	2.5	108
Rutherford, TN	5.0	113.6	2.6	119	861	3.0	67
Shelby, TN	20.0	477.2	1.3	223	1,009	-0.7	318
Williamson, TN	7.6	111.2	5.2	9	1,262	6.9	9
Bell, TX	5.0	113.1	1.8	177	813	-0.9	323
Bexar, TX	37.7	810.1	3.2	76	937	2.4	114
Brazoria, TX	5.3	102.3	4.3	22	1,073	4.4	31
Brazos, TX	4.2	99.1	4.2	26	736	3.1	62
Cameron, TX	6.4	135.3	1.4	214	593	2.4	114
Collin, TX	21.8	357.2	4.1	29	1,244	1.9	150
Dallas, TX	72.0	1,570.9	3.7	45	1,303	1.7	175
Denton, TX	13.0	214.3	5.8	2	905	2.3	119
Ector, TX	3.9	76.1	2.3	142	1,067	-1.1	327
El Paso, TX	14.4	287.5	1.7	186	689	0.0	298
Fort Bend, TX	11.5	167.4	5.0	12	1,028	0.1	297
Galveston, TX	5.8	100.6	1.8	177	891	-0.9	323
Gregg, TX	4.2	78.0	1.1	243	875	0.3	290
Harris, TX	110.1	2,288.8	3.0	90	1,455	3.8	39
Hidalgo, TX	11.9	245.2	2.8	103	607	1.7	175
Jefferson, TX	5.8	123.6	2.9	97	1,077	5.9	15
Lubbock, TX	7.3	132.7	2.2	150	760	1.6	185
McLennan, TX	5.0	104.6	0.2	314	797	3.0	67
Midland, TX	5.4	90.4	1.7	186	1,326	-0.2	307

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 343 largest counties, first quarter 2015 - Continued

County[1]	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment			Average weekly wage [2]		
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15[3]	Ranking by percent change
Montgomery, TX	10.3	164.5	5.8	2	$1,049	1.9	150
Nueces, TX	8.2	164.5	1.9	165	888	2.7	88
Potter, TX	3.9	78.4	1.2	234	794	2.8	81
Smith, TX	6.0	98.4	3.6	52	802	0.9	256
Tarrant, TX	40.4	828.0	2.1	155	1,028	2.7	88
Travis, TX	36.3	676.0	3.8	40	1,153	3.7	41
Webb, TX	5.1	96.8	3.1	83	663	2.2	127
Williamson, TX	9.3	147.9	2.9	97	1,091	-3.1	340
Davis, UT	7.7	115.1	3.9	37	785	0.8	266
Salt Lake, UT	41.0	635.8	3.4	64	966	2.0	142
Utah, UT	14.1	202.0	6.7	1	786	1.9	150
Weber, UT	5.6	97.9	3.8	40	721	-0.1	304
Chittenden, VT	6.5	99.3	1.6	199	942	0.5	282
Arlington, VA	8.9	165.9	1.3	223	1,732	2.7	88
Chesterfield, VA	8.1	125.4	1.8	177	863	1.8	162
Fairfax, VA	35.3	574.5	0.5	303	1,635	2.7	88
Henrico, VA	10.6	181.7	2.9	97	1,061	0.3	290
Loudoun, VA	10.9	146.9	0.9	260	1,246	0.2	292
Prince William, VA	8.5	121.2	1.7	186	862	-0.1	304
Alexandria City, VA	6.3	94.5	1.2	234	1,395	1.5	195
Chesapeake City, VA	5.7	95.5	-0.8	337	765	0.9	256
Newport News City, VA	3.7	97.0	-0.4	332	1,032	4.3	34
Norfolk City, VA	5.6	133.1	-0.4	332	979	1.6	185
Richmond City, VA	7.1	147.4	0.6	290	1,206	4.5	29
Virginia Beach City, VA	11.3	169.4	1.7	186	780	1.7	175
Benton, WA	5.7	80.4	4.4	19	970	1.7	175
Clark, WA	14.0	142.5	4.8	13	898	1.8	162
King, WA	84.6	1,254.9	3.5	58	1,391	2.8	81
Kitsap, WA	6.7	82.6	2.3	142	907	2.3	119
Pierce, WA	21.8	280.8	2.4	135	881	2.0	142
Snohomish, WA	20.2	271.7	2.4	135	1,102	-4.8	342
Spokane, WA	15.6	207.4	2.7	112	848	2.9	76
Thurston, WA	7.9	105.1	3.2	76	881	2.0	142
Whatcom, WA	7.1	84.4	2.6	119	811	1.6	185
Yakima, WA	7.9	102.9	3.6	52	658	0.9	256
Kanawha, WV	6.0	102.5	-0.3	331	860	2.0	142
Brown, WI	6.5	148.0	0.8	267	900	2.5	108
Dane, WI	14.2	314.4	1.6	199	1,003	3.5	48
Milwaukee, WI	25.3	475.8	0.8	267	1,015	2.2	127
Outagamie, WI	5.0	102.8	1.9	165	845	1.9	150
Waukesha, WI	12.2	229.5	1.2	234	1,034	4.3	34
Winnebago, WI	3.5	88.7	0.2	314	954	2.8	81
San Juan, PR	10.8	250.4	-2.1	([5])	631	1.6	([5])

[1] Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

[2] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[3] Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

[4] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

[5] This county was not included in the U.S. rankings.

Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. These 342 U.S. counties comprise 72.3 percent of the total covered workers in the U.S.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2015

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15[2]	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15[2]
United States[3]	9,531.3	137,412.4	2.1	$1,048	2.1
Private industry	9,232.7	115,901.4	2.5	1,056	2.0
Natural resources and mining	137.8	1,933.8	0.2	1,278	2.8
Construction	760.9	6,016.1	4.9	1,016	1.7
Manufacturing	341.4	12,219.9	1.4	1,275	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,921.4	26,120.2	2.3	860	2.3
Information	150.6	2,717.9	0.7	1,959	2.5
Financial activities	843.0	7,723.3	1.7	2,161	2.0
Professional and business services	1,710.4	19,178.9	2.9	1,391	2.9
Education and health services	1,512.6	20,903.3	2.0	865	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	802.9	14,546.2	2.7	400	3.4
Other services	823.3	4,237.2	1.6	657	2.5
Government	298.6	21,511.0	0.4	1,006	2.3
Los Angeles, CA	448.7	4,204.3	2.1	1,120	2.6
Private industry	442.8	3,647.3	2.1	1,097	2.7
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.9	-7.4	1,717	26.3
Construction	13.2	121.6	3.7	1,080	1.8
Manufacturing	12.3	358.9	-1.5	1,258	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	52.8	791.1	2.2	896	2.3
Information	9.4	202.4	-0.2	2,186	4.3
Financial activities	24.4	209.1	-0.4	2,227	4.0
Professional and business services	46.8	590.4	1.9	1,381	2.8
Education and health services	206.1	718.8	1.4	805	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	30.7	470.7	2.9	575	5.7
Other services	27.4	144.2	1.1	671	4.4
Government	5.9	557.1	1.8	1,278	2.5
New York, NY	129.0	2,346.5	2.6	2,847	-1.3
Private industry	128.1	2,084.4	2.8	3,049	-1.5
Natural resources and mining	0.0	0.1	-8.7	3,085	-22.0
Construction	2.2	35.0	4.9	1,795	5.5
Manufacturing	2.2	26.9	0.9	1,615	-10.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.5	256.8	1.1	1,352	1.3
Information	4.9	152.0	1.7	3,177	-0.8
Financial activities	19.2	361.9	1.6	8,932	-4.0
Professional and business services	27.1	532.3	3.7	2,667	4.1
Education and health services	9.8	332.7	3.0	1,215	1.2
Leisure and hospitality	13.8	280.0	3.2	834	3.1
Other services	20.4	99.0	2.0	1,153	6.5
Government	0.8	262.1	1.6	1,232	0.9
Cook, IL	161.8	2,470.3	1.5	1,280	2.2
Private industry	160.5	2,175.2	1.6	1,292	2.3
Natural resources and mining	0.1	0.9	18.2	1,104	29.6
Construction	13.4	64.3	9.7	1,356	2.0
Manufacturing	6.7	186.3	-0.1	1,231	0.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.0	457.1	1.8	971	3.5
Information	2.8	54.0	2.5	2,076	2.6
Financial activities	16.3	183.9	0.1	3,492	6.7
Professional and business services	34.7	453.5	2.8	1,543	-0.4
Education and health services	16.9	427.3	0.4	891	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	14.6	248.5	1.1	477	5.1
Other services	18.4	95.5	1.2	938	-3.9
Government	1.3	295.2	0.7	1,192	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2015 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15[2]	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15[2]
Harris, TX	110.1	2,288.8	3.0	$1,455	3.8
Private industry	109.6	2,020.0	3.1	1,505	3.9
Natural resources and mining	1.9	90.4	-1.1	4,460	7.1
Construction	7.0	161.2	6.9	1,333	1.4
Manufacturing	4.8	197.4	0.5	1,833	10.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24.8	471.8	3.5	1,364	5.2
Information	1.1	27.3	-2.4	1,527	1.3
Financial activities	11.3	119.9	2.2	2,230	3.1
Professional and business services	22.2	392.5	2.2	1,741	1.8
Education and health services	15.0	276.1	4.6	966	0.9
Leisure and hospitality	9.3	217.4	4.8	428	3.9
Other services	11.8	65.0	3.5	795	3.9
Government	0.6	268.8	2.0	1,078	3.1
Maricopa, AZ	94.7	1,803.5	3.0	986	0.9
Private industry	94.0	1,591.6	3.2	995	0.7
Natural resources and mining	0.5	8.6	3.1	1,179	1.1
Construction	7.3	94.4	2.6	965	-1.5
Manufacturing	3.2	114.0	-0.8	1,532	2.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	20.0	354.4	2.8	905	1.2
Information	1.6	34.1	4.0	1,405	-4.4
Financial activities	11.2	157.5	4.1	1,479	-2.2
Professional and business services	22.1	301.2	2.7	1,092	3.2
Education and health services	10.8	268.5	4.2	922	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	7.5	204.3	2.9	451	2.5
Other services	6.4	49.7	4.9	658	-1.5
Government	0.7	211.9	0.9	917	1.9
Dallas, TX	72.0	1,570.9	3.7	1,303	1.7
Private industry	71.5	1,401.7	4.0	1,328	1.6
Natural resources and mining	0.6	9.6	2.4	4,845	7.2
Construction	4.1	78.0	4.7	1,099	0.1
Manufacturing	2.7	105.1	-0.2	1,687	5.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.6	318.4	5.1	1,094	0.6
Information	1.4	47.9	1.6	2,383	0.4
Financial activities	8.7	153.8	2.7	2,155	2.1
Professional and business services	16.2	319.3	5.5	1,448	3.4
Education and health services	8.9	182.8	3.5	1,032	-3.4
Leisure and hospitality	6.2	145.9	4.8	500	4.4
Other services	6.8	40.4	1.9	787	1.7
Government	0.5	169.2	1.4	1,094	2.3
Orange, CA	110.2	1,501.2	2.5	1,221	9.1
Private industry	108.8	1,352.3	2.5	1,209	10.1
Natural resources and mining	0.2	3.3	-12.1	961	11.9
Construction	6.4	84.7	4.4	1,190	2.8
Manufacturing	4.8	154.7	0.1	1,423	3.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.5	250.7	1.5	1,043	7.2
Information	1.2	25.4	-0.8	1,921	6.5
Financial activities	10.7	114.4	2.8	1,953	5.9
Professional and business services	20.1	279.1	1.2	1,726	27.6
Education and health services	27.9	189.8	2.0	882	2.3
Leisure and hospitality	8.0	196.1	3.0	460	5.5
Other services	6.8	43.2	2.1	657	3.8
Government	1.4	148.9	2.2	1,336	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Covered establishments, employment, and wages in the 10 largest counties, first quarter 2015 - Continued

County by NAICS supersector	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15[2]	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15[2]
San Diego, CA	102.6	1,352.1	2.5	$1,130	0.2
Private industry	100.9	1,126.3	2.7	1,110	-0.2
Natural resources and mining	0.7	9.3	1.4	624	1.1
Construction	6.3	65.8	5.8	1,092	2.5
Manufacturing	3.0	103.4	2.7	1,681	-6.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.0	212.5	1.2	864	-6.0
Information	1.1	23.1	-4.5	1,703	-4.8
Financial activities	9.4	69.1	0.8	1,633	4.4
Professional and business services	17.7	224.4	1.7	1,716	3.7
Education and health services	28.4	184.6	2.6	881	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	7.7	177.0	2.9	449	5.2
Other services	7.3	48.2	1.3	572	4.4
Government	1.7	225.9	1.0	1,230	1.7
King, WA	84.6	1,254.9	3.5	1,391	2.8
Private industry	84.1	1,091.4	3.8	1,412	2.8
Natural resources and mining	0.4	2.5	9.3	1,440	-6.7
Construction	6.1	61.2	14.2	1,206	3.1
Manufacturing	2.3	106.6	0.6	1,792	-6.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.8	235.5	5.1	1,233	5.9
Information	2.0	85.3	2.2	3,025	7.8
Financial activities	6.5	65.1	1.1	2,017	5.1
Professional and business services	16.2	208.5	5.4	1,664	2.4
Education and health services	20.1	162.1	0.9	932	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	6.9	122.8	3.0	491	4.0
Other services	8.7	41.8	2.8	817	2.6
Government	0.5	163.5	1.9	1,248	1.8
Miami-Dade, FL	96.4	1,074.6	3.3	982	3.4
Private industry	96.1	938.7	4.0	967	3.4
Natural resources and mining	0.5	9.8	-1.4	512	6.4
Construction	5.6	38.3	9.9	913	1.7
Manufacturing	2.8	38.2	2.1	907	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	27.7	274.5	3.7	905	4.1
Information	1.5	17.8	-0.8	1,575	0.0
Financial activities	10.1	72.8	4.3	1,886	5.1
Professional and business services	20.2	145.6	5.4	1,148	3.0
Education and health services	10.1	165.6	2.3	934	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	7.2	133.6	2.5	544	3.6
Other services	8.3	39.8	5.4	576	0.9
Government	0.3	135.9	-0.9	1,084	3.2

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

[3] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Note: Data are preliminary. Counties selected are based on 2014 annual average employment. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2015

State	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15
United States[2]	9,531.3	137,412.4	2.1	$1,048	2.1
Alabama	118.4	1,873.5	1.3	844	2.2
Alaska	22.2	322.2	1.0	1,051	2.6
Arizona	150.1	2,605.6	2.5	926	1.0
Arkansas	88.2	1,166.6	1.3	790	0.8
California	1,408.9	16,029.5	3.0	1,207	3.7
Colorado	183.9	2,458.0	3.7	1,071	2.4
Connecticut	114.9	1,640.5	0.8	1,382	1.5
Delaware	30.4	422.8	2.5	1,105	-0.5
District of Columbia	37.0	732.6	1.4	1,764	3.2
Florida	657.1	8,018.0	3.6	885	1.8
Georgia	288.1	4,107.0	3.5	989	1.7
Hawaii	39.4	633.7	1.3	881	2.8
Idaho	55.0	650.3	3.1	736	2.2
Illinois	422.9	5,724.6	1.2	1,130	2.4
Indiana	159.4	2,894.8	1.8	857	1.4
Iowa	100.4	1,504.3	1.3	848	2.9
Kansas	86.4	1,357.1	1.0	851	1.4
Kentucky	121.5	1,810.3	1.5	823	1.5
Louisiana	126.2	1,927.1	1.0	885	2.0
Maine	50.1	571.4	0.9	793	0.9
Maryland	165.9	2,540.8	1.2	1,113	2.5
Massachusetts	237.3	3,338.6	1.7	1,341	3.2
Michigan	237.2	4,079.5	1.8	969	1.9
Minnesota	166.9	2,709.2	1.8	1,079	4.3
Mississippi	72.0	1,102.3	0.6	711	0.7
Missouri	189.9	2,678.0	1.7	882	1.8
Montana	45.3	441.0	2.7	750	2.6
Nebraska	70.8	943.1	1.4	818	2.5
Nevada	77.8	1,227.7	3.7	865	-0.2
New Hampshire	50.1	623.5	1.5	982	1.2
New Jersey	266.6	3,834.6	1.4	1,288	1.9
New Mexico	56.6	798.7	1.4	805	1.5
New York	631.3	8,865.0	1.9	1,463	0.2
North Carolina	264.8	4,099.4	2.5	930	1.9
North Dakota	31.9	436.0	1.6	984	4.2
Ohio	290.4	5,144.5	1.4	922	1.4
Oklahoma	108.5	1,592.7	1.3	869	2.0
Oregon	141.5	1,748.7	3.5	919	2.9
Pennsylvania	351.8	5,606.9	0.9	1,031	2.4
Rhode Island	36.1	456.1	1.4	1,008	1.2
South Carolina	122.2	1,919.1	2.5	801	1.8
South Dakota	32.1	406.5	1.5	763	3.0
Tennessee	150.6	2,772.7	2.1	886	1.4
Texas	632.2	11,557.0	2.9	1,089	2.5
Utah	91.3	1,318.8	3.7	845	1.7
Vermont	24.6	303.9	0.9	824	2.0
Virginia	246.1	3,649.3	1.1	1,068	1.7
Washington	237.6	3,064.4	3.2	1,087	1.8
West Virginia	49.9	692.4	-0.3	792	1.4
Wisconsin	165.7	2,734.3	1.5	877	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered establishments, employment, and wages by state, first quarter 2015 - Continued

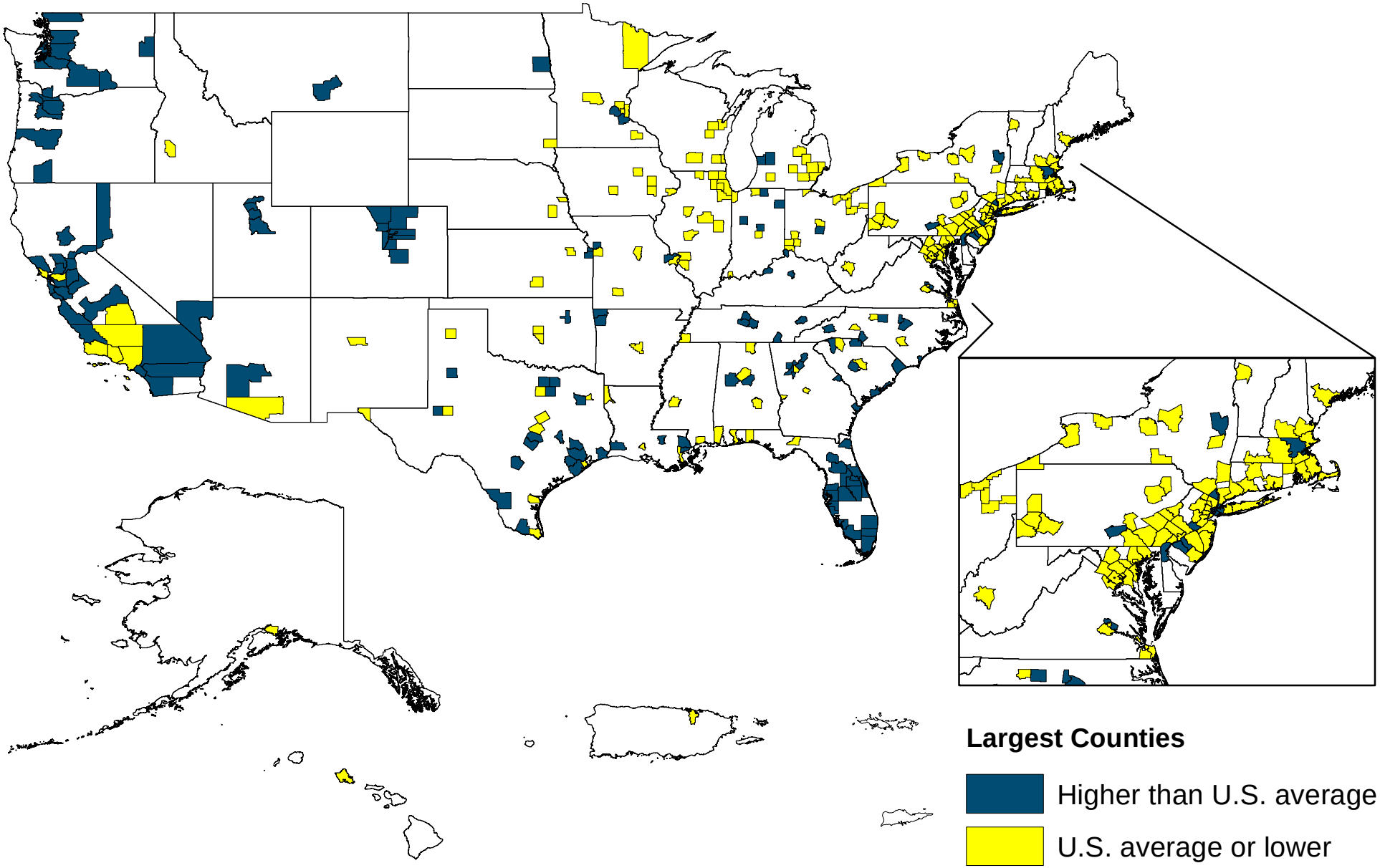
State	Establishments, first quarter 2015 (thousands)	Employment		Average weekly wage [1]	
		March 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, March 2014-15	First quarter 2015	Percent change, first quarter 2014-15
Wyoming	25.9	277.8	0.8	$892	1.7
Puerto Rico	46.2	904.9	-1.1	524	1.0
Virgin Islands	3.4	38.5	0.0	738	-0.7

[1] Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

[2] Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

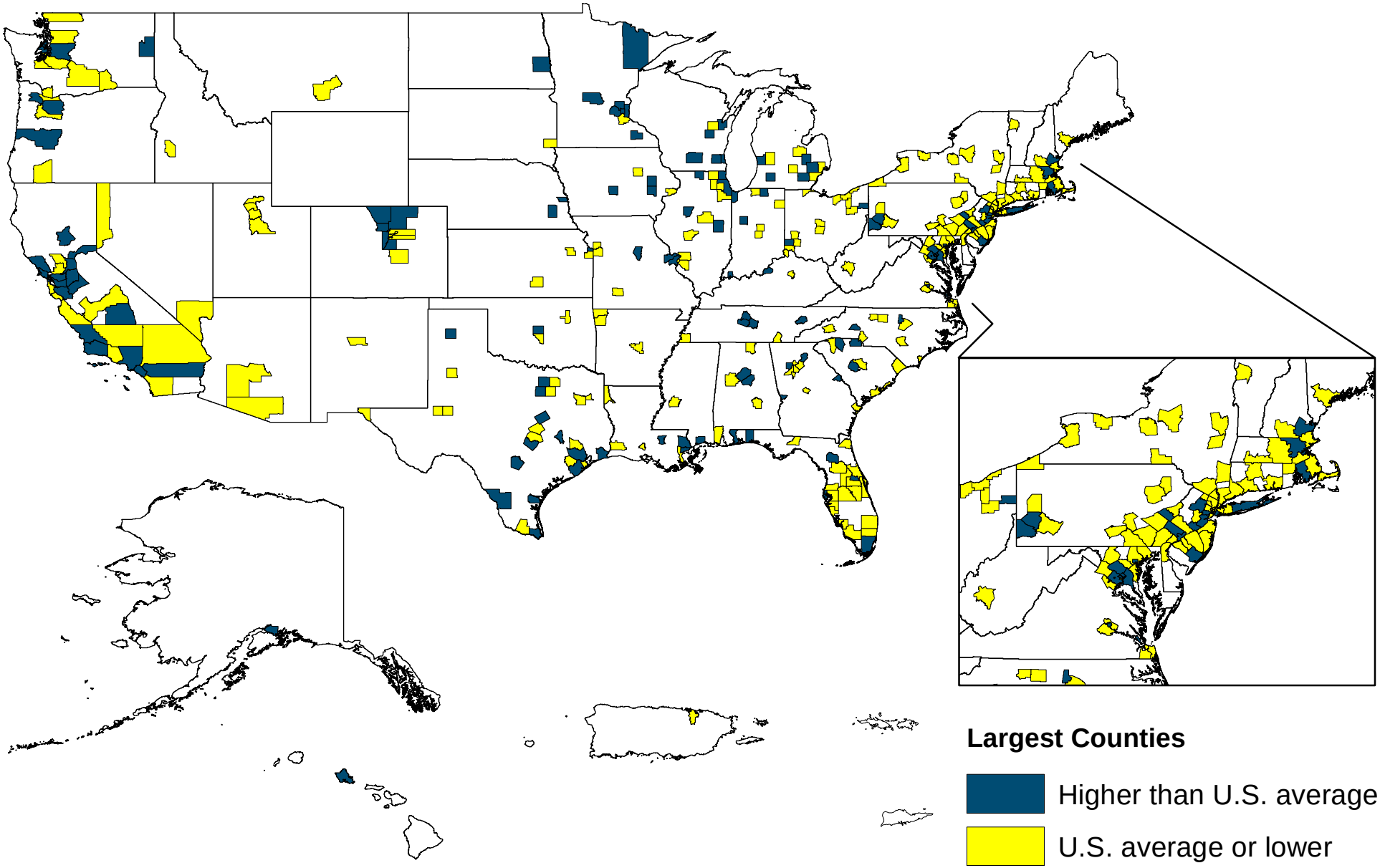
Note: Data are preliminary. Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 3. Percent change in employment in counties with 75,000 or more employees, March 2014-15 (U.S. average = 2.1 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 4. Percent change in average weekly wage in counties with 75,000 or more employees, first quarter 2014-15 (U.S. average = 2.1 percent)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics